

SILVERCOTE

BRAND OF

REFLECTIVE
INSULATION

TUFCOTE

REINFORCED
WATERPROOF
BUILDING PAPER



SPECIALTY CONVERTERS, INC.

GENERAL OFFICES

EAST BRAINTREE, MASS.

MILLS: EAST BRAINTREE, MASS. • CLEVELAND, OHIO

SOUTH WINDHAM, MAINE

SILVERCOTE

Reflective INSULATION

PRINCIPLE OF REFLECTIVE INSULATION

LAWS OF HEAT TRAVEL—The following statements may be made as facts, susceptible of proof, accepted as established laws of heat travel.

LAW No. 1—HEAT TRAVELS IN THREE WAYS—

1. By Conduction—The passage of heat through solid materials molecule to molecule, by contact. The denser the material the faster the heat travel. Hence heat travels more readily through metals than wood and more readily through wood than fibrous material or cloth. (Illustrations—the passage of heat to the handle of a poker, one end of which is in fire. The melting of snow on a cement walk where a heated portion of an adjoining building is under the walk, when the outside temperature is below freezing.)

2. By Convection—The conducting of heat through atmosphere by air currents. (Illustration—The rising of heated air from a radiator or heater, its passage to the top of a room or enclosure, its passage downward on cooler sides of such room or enclosure, particularly in front of windows in cold weather.) Heat travels by convection in all air spaces but the smaller and more confined the air space, the less convection occurs.

3. By Radiation—The direct passage of heat energy through space (atmospheric or vacuum), from object to object, without molecular contact (conduction) or atmospheric movement (convection). (Illustrations—The sun's heat rays (infra red rays) passing through space for 90 million miles and becoming heat upon contact with atmosphere and earthly objects. The passage of heat from the filament of an electric light bulb across the vacuum in the bulb, becoming heat upon contact with the glass enclosure.)

LAW No. 2—Through a vacuum heat is transferred 100% by radiation and through such air spaces as usually occur in building construction, the heat transfer by radiation is estimated at 50% or more. Silvercote products deal essentially with radiant heat.

LAW No. 3—A brilliant, polished surface reflects heat rays in exactly the same manner as it reflects

light rays. Heat rays (infra red rays), however, unlike light rays, penetrate optical darkness and are reflected with equal effect in sealed dark spaces not visible to the eye. Such surfaces reflect, rebound, or turn back a large percentage of the radiant heat that strikes them, according to the brilliancy and homogeneity of the surface, entirely preventing such percentage of heat from entering the material in the slightest degree.

LAW No. 4—EMISSIVITY—A highly polished, reflecting surface emits or throws off heat much more slowly than a dull, dark surface. All colors, tones, and hues have rated values in the emission of heat. Dead black, which absorbs and emits more heat than any other shade, is taken as a standard and rated 100%. Under this classification, a brilliant pure silver surface is rated at 9%, and polished silver-like surfaces are rated near this percentage. Hence the small percentage of heat that is admitted to a material having a polished silver surface is discharged very slowly from the opposite side when that side is also surfaced with a like silver surface. (Illustrations—A black kettle discharges vastly more heat than one surfaced outside with a burnished surface of silver or copper.

Radiators and all heating units, are in their most effective color for the discharge of heat when black.)



LAW No. 5—Prior to the full development of the reflective principle, all commercial thermal insulation was based upon the slow conduction of heat, the principle being to build a structure, filled with minute air cells, too small for convection, that would interfere with the transfer of heat from molecule to molecule and thus slow up its passage from one side of the material to the other.

The principle of reflective insulation is to reflect or rebound heat at the surface of the material and permit as little as possible to enter.

For the above reason, the thickness of a reflective material does not matter (as is the case with other types of insulation), so long as it possesses sufficient strength to be practical in the usual forms of construction.

SPECIALTY CONVERTERS, INC.
EAST BRAINTREE • • • • • MASSACHUSETTS

SILVERCOTE SURFACES

The surfaces of all Silvercote products are of oxide composition polished into a brilliant silver sheen which reflects radiant heat to a marked degree, as will be observed by the insulating values recited hereafter in these specifications and drawings. Essential properties follow:

1. The surfaces are of an oxide composition and are consequently free from oxidation to which many industrial metal surfaces are subject.
2. The surfaces are waterproof and washable.
2. The surfaces are highly moisture resistant.
4. The surfaces are not affected by acids or gases encountered in the customary uses of thermal insulation, whether in building construction, refrigeration, or the cold storage fields.
5. The surfaces are entirely homogeneous and impervious to air infiltration.

Silvercote Insulation Fabric

DESCRIPTION—Silvercote Insulation Fabric is manufactured from two external sheets coated with an oxide composition and polished to a highly reflective surface possessing the essential characteristics heretofore described for all Silvercote surfaces. The sheets are laminated with specially prepared asphaltum and reinforced with an interlining of fabric, imbedded in the lamination, consisting of a half-inch mesh of strong jute cords. Two silver like surfaces are exposed. The material thus fabricated is strong and flexible and applicable to all forms of construction. It can be creased, folded, and tucked into the most inaccessible places without injury. It requires no specialist for its installation but can be successfully handled by the most inexperienced. Silvercote Insulation Fabric weighs approximately 75 lbs. per thousand square feet.

SIZES — Silvercote Insulation Fabric is made in convenient widths and lengths. It is bundled in rolls of 250 and 500 square feet in the following widths:

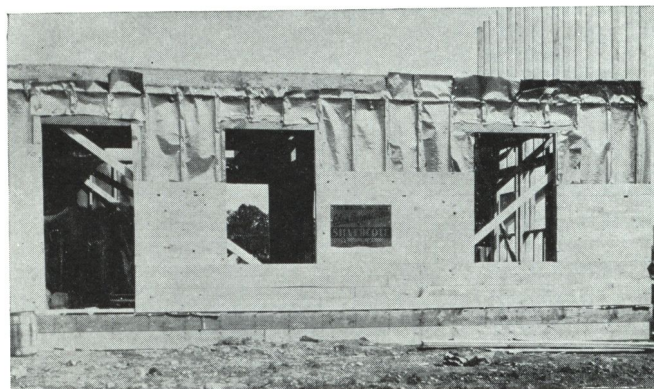
36 in. for spanning two framing spaces (three framing members, studs, joists, or rafters set 16 in. on centers where sheathing, flooring, or interior finish is attached to the members at the same points of contact). The 4 in. slack in the material permits it to be bowed in toward the center of the wall creating an air space on each side.

32 in. for spanning taut two framing spaces (three framing members, studs, joists, rafters, or furring set 16 in. on centers).

26 in. for spanning one framing space (two framing members—studs, joists, or rafters, set 24 in. on centers) in the same manner as described for 36 in. material.

18 in. for installation between studs, joists, or rafters set 16 in. on centers, where successive layers through wall sections are required.

THERMAL VALUE — Silvercote Insulation Fabric has been tested by a number of University and Industrial Laboratories with approximately the same results. For the purposes of these specifications, however, the tests run by Dr. J. C. Peebles of Armour Institute of Technology will be used as a basis for figuring the wall values of the various sections illustrated by the drawings contained herein. Tests of Silvercote Fabric dividing an air space conducted by the Armour Institute of Technology give it a rating of .33 B.t.u.'s per hour, per square foot, per degree of temperature F. per commercial thickness of 1/32 of an inch. The tests were run at a mean temperature at 70° F. The above values are accepted and published



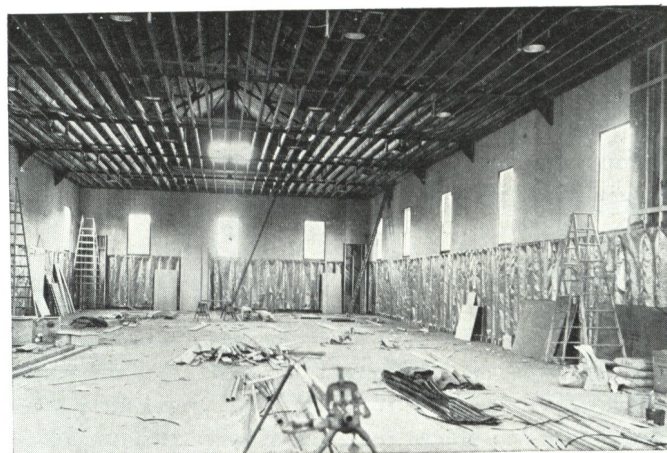
New home receiving an over coat of Silvercote

by American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers "Guide" and the "Refrigerating Data Book" issued by American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

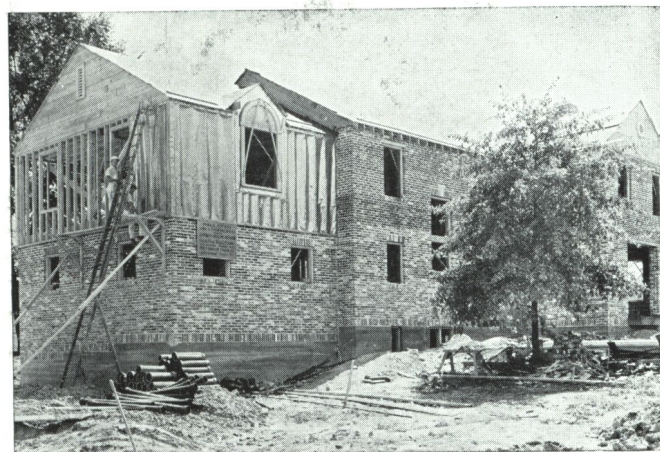
APPLICATION TO FRAMING—Silvercote Insulation Fabric, 36 in. Material, is designed to bridge two framing spaces (three framing members, studs, joists, or rafters set 16 in. on centers, where sheathing, flooring, or interior finish is attached to the members at the same point of contact) Application is as follows:

Nail the two outside edges, press material in, and nail through center to the intermediate framing member; then press in between members and crease at edge of each member with thumb and finger to create as uniform an air space between the material and the overlying finish as possible. Use large head tacks or staples for application.

In installing Silvercote Fabric, one important consideration should at all times be borne in mind. The reflective principle does not depend upon the solidity of a wall section but rather upon alternating air spaces with layers of material. The depth of these spaces is not particularly important. However, where possible, it is recommended that air spaces between the layers of material and



Clubhouse in the process of being completely insulated with Silvercote



Air conditioned residence at St. Louis, using two layers of Silvercote on side walls and roof sections

between the material and adjoining structural members be held to not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

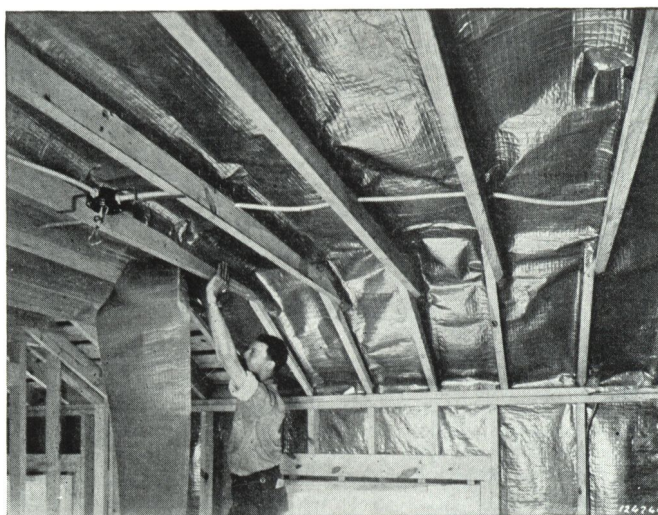
Silvercote Insulation Fabric, 32 in. Material, is designed to stretch taut across two framing spaces (three framing members, studs, joists, rafters, or furring set 16 in. on centers). In this application, use large head tacks or staples. In cases of shallow furring, a shorter nail may be used, especially where the nailing line is to be covered with another succeeding furring strip for additional layers.

Silvercote Insulation Fabric, 18 in. Material, is designed for application between framing set 16 in. on centers. As this material is put in place with $\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in. cleats, any nail suitable for fastening the cleats is acceptable.

The method of installation as illustrated in drawings on page 7 is prescribed to create uniform air spacing between the sheathing or exterior finish and the first layer of Fabric and between the successive layers of Fabric.

Care should be exercised, in nailing with cleats, to drive the cleats tight against adjoining framing so that no air infiltration will occur at this point.

Silvercote Fabric is tough and flexible and adaptable to all sorts of conditions. Every installation should be carefully watched to see that the Fabric is folded and tucked into all odd angles and corners, around all window and door frames, piping, etc., making a complete seal against air infiltration.



Silvercote application to second floor ceiling joists

Air Conditioning and the Moisture Question

Silvercote Insulation Fabric is especially designed to resist the passage of water vapor in building structures and cold storage units, and the penetration of moisture laden air through wind pressure.

The question of moisture penetration into the framing of all structures has become more and more acute with the advent of modern heating and air conditioning. Formerly, where dry heat was produced on the interior of buildings during the winter season such moisture as passed into the uninsulated walls, readily went through the structure and was ventilated to the outside. With modern heating where relative humidities are increased from as low as 5% to as high as 50%, the moisture vapor introduced into the interior of buildings exerts a high pressure upon the inside of the exterior walls. It passes readily through plaster and other structural materials until it reaches the dew point

temperature and then deposits in droplets, when this temperature is reached, upon whatever material is present in the wall. This may be the exterior sheathing or where unprotected conductive forms of insulations are used the dew point may be within the insulations themselves, and water will often collect to the point of complete drenching. In severe weather this deposit of water freezes and forms a column of ice, increasing the density of the insulation material and reducing the insulation value many times. With the advent of warmer weather the ice melts. If the insulation is in the roof section, water penetrates the plaster and produces the effects of roof leaks. If in side walls it settles to the bottom of the section drenching the entire framework. Such conditions cause framing to warp and twist, distort interior woodwork and blister paint and other interior finish from the surface of the walls.

Conditions such as are above described are becoming more and more prevalent throughout the country as indoor humidities are increased, and are receiving the attention and study of such institutions as The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, the U. S. Bureau of Standards, the Forest Products Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota, Syracuse University, Agriculture Experimental Station State of Ohio, and many other commercial and industrial laboratories.

The questions to be decided are—What insulation value has commercial conductive forms WHEN WET instead of WHEN OVEN DRY as all forms have been when previously tested? What deteriorating effect does wet insulation and framing have upon the building structure? What can be done to prevent moisture from penetrating to the interior sections of building structures?

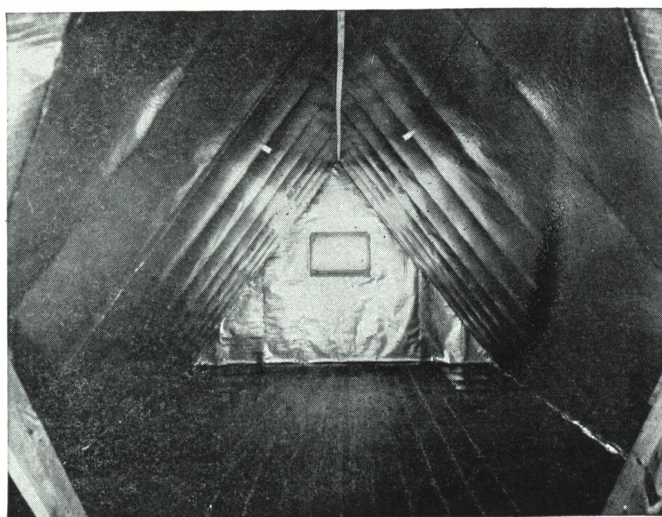


Illustration of Silvercote application to attic rafters



The above photograph illustrates proper application in air conditioned homes when two layers of Silvercote are specified. If only one layer is specified, it should be applied on inside stud faces and bowed to form a one inch air space between insulation and plaster

Silvercote Insulation Fabric, when applied in accordance with our specifications, to the interior of a structure seals the walls against the penetration of moisture vapor created by modern heating and air conditioning and holds it suspended in the interior air. When applied on the outside it prevents the infiltration of moisture laden air through wind pressure to the interior sections of building structures.

During the winter heating season, with a high moisture pressure constantly exerted against the inside of the exterior walls, Silvercote Fabric, because it is highly moisture resistant, holds back the penetration of sufficient moisture so that, under ordinary winter conditions, a condensation point is not reached within the interior sections of wall structures, as the moisture held back renders the air within those sections sufficiently free from moisture content to

make it capable of carrying its own moisture in suspension and the section, therefore, remains dry.

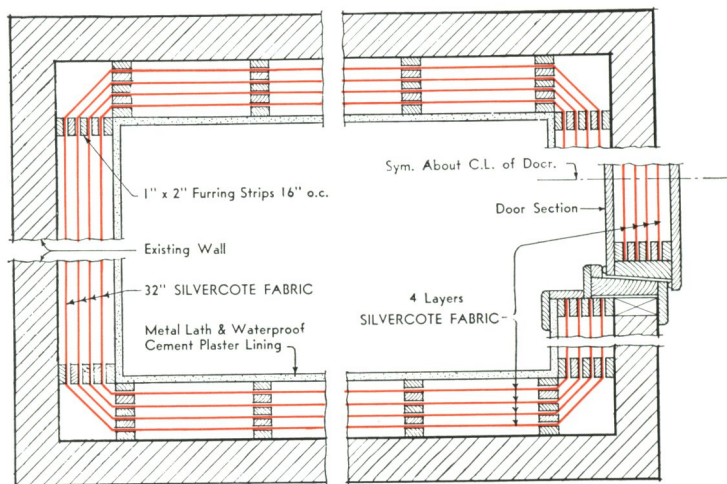
When Silvercote Fabric is applied to a standard wall in accordance with our curtain or "bow-in" method, THREE confined air spaces, each with an insulation value determined by the best laboratories in the country, and FOUR reflective surfaces implanted upon moisture resisting units $1/32$ in. thick, are created within the structure. The wall section then becomes a non-absorbent, non-cellular, section consisting of air spaces and moisture resisting curtains with high thermal value, as evidenced by tests recorded in the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers' Guide and the Refrigerating Data Book and transferred to the ratings given various wall sections in these specifications and drawings.

The section maintains a constant unvarying thermal value and remains in a dry condition.

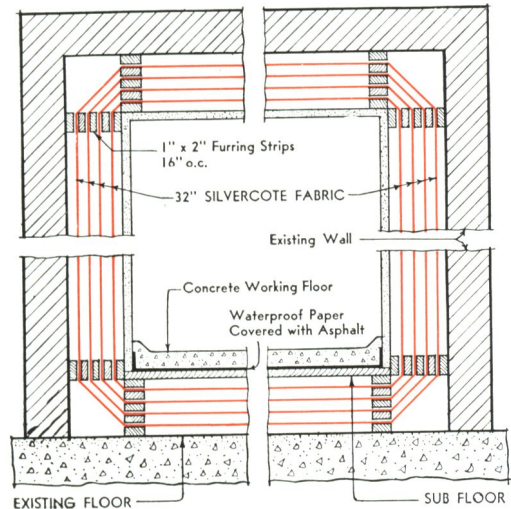
REFRIGERATION COLD STORAGE & COOLING ROOMS

Conversion of Existing Rooms into Cold Storage Compartments
and Erection of New Walk-in Coolers

FOUR LAYERS OF SILVERCOTE FABRIC APPLIED TO WALLS, CEILING AND FLOOR OF EXISTING ROOM TO MAINTAIN INSIDE TEMPERATURE OF 30 TO 40 ;
FOR TEMPERATURES BETWEEN 20 & 30 USE 5 LAYERS; 10 & 20 — 6 LAYERS; 0 & 10 — 7 LAYERS; —15 & 0 — 8 LAYERS.



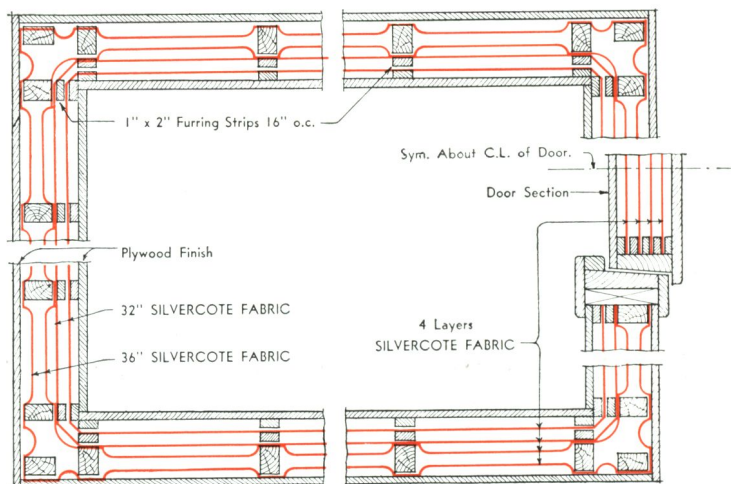
PLAN SECTION OF SILVERCOTE INSULATED
STORAGE ROOM



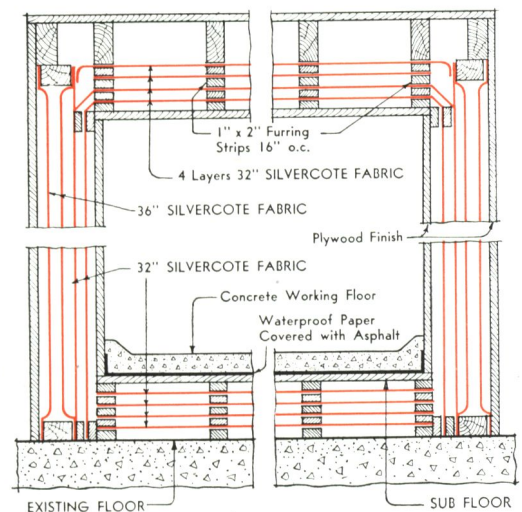
CROSS SECTION OF SILVERCOTE
INSULATED STORAGE ROOM

NOTE:-
Seal Joints of Outer Layer of
Fabric with Asphalt

WALK-IN COOLER INSULATED WITH 4 LAYERS OF SILVERCOTE FABRIC TO MAINTAIN INSIDE TEMPERATURE OF 30 TO 40



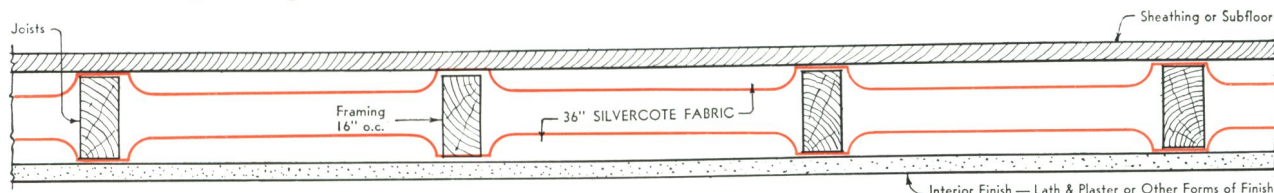
PLAN SECTION OF SILVERCOTE INSULATED
WALK-IN COOLER



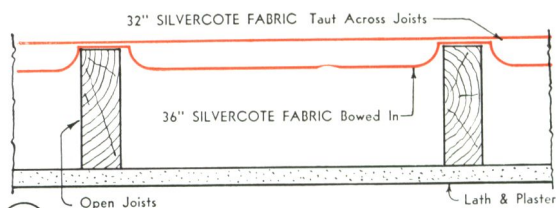
CROSS SECTION OF SILVERCOTE INSULATED
WALK-IN COOLER

APPLICATION DETAILS FOR COMMON TYPES OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

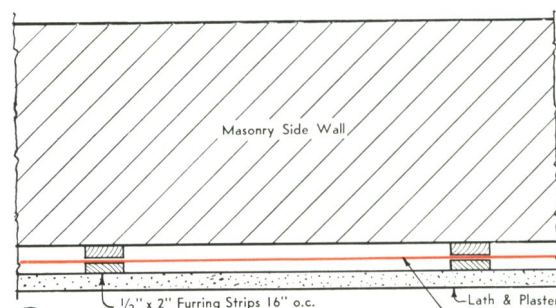
Curtain Method of applying two layers of Silvercote between wood framing and over masonry walls. If only one layer is to be used it should be applied to the inside face of framing members. As shown in photograph on Page 5, the insulation should be carried over top and bottom plates.



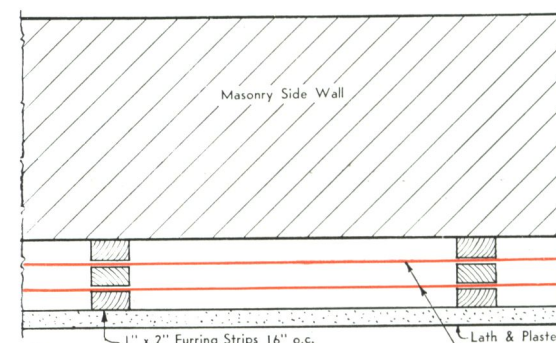
1 36" SILVERCOTE FABRIC APPLIED TO WOOD FRAMING STUDS JOISTS AND RAFTERS
Nail Outside Edges First Then Nail Thru Center Press Fabric in & Crease with Thumb & Finger at Edges of Studs
No Building Paper Required.



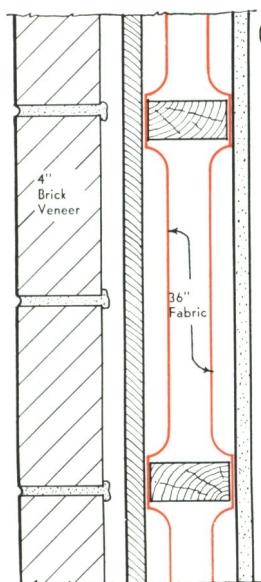
4 ECONOMICAL ATTIC INSULATION
If Sub-Floor Is Used Apply as in Detail No. 1.



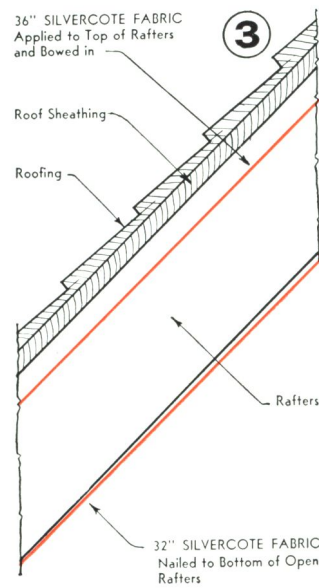
5 SILVERCOTE FABRIC & Two 1/2" Air Spaces



6 INSULATING THE INSIDE OF MASONRY WALLS
32" SILVERCOTE FABRIC 1-2 or 3 Layers as Required



BRICK VENEER WALL



PITCHED ROOF

		B.T.U. Un-In.	B.T.U. Ins.	% Stopped
Wall 1 Figured As Standard Frame Wall With Wood Sheathings Wood Sid- ing Outside	A. One Layer Fabric Metal Lath and Plaster	.26	.16	38%
Wall 2	B. Two Layers Fabric Metal Lath and Plaster	.26	.12	54%
Roof 3	A. 1 Layer Fab.	.22	.15	32%
Floor 4	B. 2 Layers Fab.	.22	.11	50%
Wall 5	A. 1 Layer Fab.	.56	.20	64%
Wall 6	B. 2 Layers Fab.	.56	.14	75%
	A. 1 Layer Fab.	.69	.22	68%
	B. 2 Layers Fab.	.69	.15	78%
		.32	.16	50%
		.32	.12	62%

Silvercote Insulation Board

DESCRIPTION—Silvercote Insulation Board is manufactured in a manner similar to wood fibre wallboard, to which is applied a top liner coated with pigment and polished to a highly reflective surface. This surface possesses the essential characteristics heretofore described for all Silvercote surfaces. The reverse side has a manila liner, dead level, beater sized and tacky, a perfect surface for painting. The finished board is 3/16 in. thick and weighs approximately 560 lbs. per thousand square feet.

SIZES—Silvercote Insulation Board is made 3/16 in. short of 4 ft. wide, to allow for a slight space between boards at the point of nailing. It is cut 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9, 10, and 12 feet long.

THERMAL VALUE—Tests run by Dr. J. C. Peebles, Armour Institute of Technology, give Silvercote Insulation Board a thermal

value of .49 B.t.u.'s per hour, per square foot, per degree of temperature F., per commercial thickness of 3/16 of an inch. The tests were run at a mean temperature of 70° F.

AS INTERIOR FINISH—Silvercote Insulation Board is especially designed as an interior finish for use over old walls of plaster or other materials, or for direct application to framing. It finds a particular use in the making of backgrounds for window displays, exhibits, and other temporary structures when decorative effects are sought. The fact that it is a two sided board, one side silver surfaced, waterproof and washable, the other especially prepared for painting, adds greatly to its usefulness. Wherever installed it provides decoration and insulation in one installation.

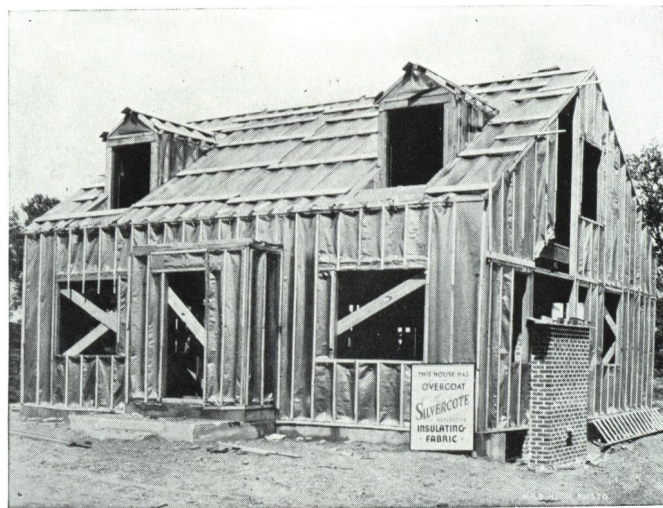


Silvercote Sheathing board provides needed additional rooms, insulation and interior finish in this application.

Silvercote Fabric applied to underside of rafters and to inside of studs, meeting at plate to make a complete moisture seal.



Living room in nearly completed residence. Silvercote will provide full insulating value and moisture protection



Silvercote's waterproofed surfaces protect this residence against rain during construction

APPLIED TO FRAMING—For permanent installation to framing as interior finish, Silvercote Insulation Board is applied in the following manner:

The 4 ft. board spans three framing spaces (four framing members set 16 in. on centers). If it is desirable to throw the room enclosure into uniform panel spacing, insert additional studs or furring to receive the edges of the board for nailing. Fit and cut the boards to the required spacing and prepare for nailing, then cover the faces of the intermediate studs or framing members with Hedsel Cement or Emulsified Asphalt Adhesive. Put the boards in place, pressing them firmly against the adhesive covered framing, and hold in place with shoring or bracing until adhesive is set. Then nail at the outside edges and across top and bottom with 1 in. nails with 1/4 in. heads spaced 3 in. apart. Cover joints with wood or metal batten moldings as taste or specifications require. This leaves the panel surfaces free from nails.

METAL JOINT MOLDINGS—Where metal joint moldings are used, the following procedure is observed. Firmly nail metal joint moldings to the center of studs or other framing faces on two adjoining sides of the panel to be set. Then cover the faces of intermediate studs or framing with Hedsel Cement or Emulsified Asphalt Adhesive. Place joint moldings over the two remaining sides of panel, and slide the panel into the joint moldings already set in place. Press firmly against intermediate studs covered with adhesive and hold in place with shoring or bracing until adhesive is set. Then firmly nail the exposed flanges of the two remaining joint moldings

not previously fastened. Continue this procedure to the setting of the final panel where the process will be interrupted by the fact that both side moldings will be securely fastened in place. In this case omit the setting of the top or bottom molding and cover intermediate framing with adhesive including the top and bottom framing. Slide the top and bottom moldings on to the panel and spring the board into the slots of the moldings already fastened. The unnailed moldings will then be firmly held in place by adhesive.

Note: The company can furnish wood filled metal moldings for base, wainscot and cap, for additional trim, if desired. These moldings are usually fastened with screws of the same metal finish as the moldings.

WITH METAL LATH AND PLASTER—Where Silvercote Insulation Board is used for insulation only and is to be covered with metal lath and plaster, as in some cold storage work, turn the silver like surface toward the inside of the wall and nail firmly at all framing bearings. Then coat the room side (back side of board) with Emulsified Asphalt and apply metal lath and plaster over this surface in the usual manner without furring, pressing the plaster through the meshes of the lath firmly against the asphalt-covered board.

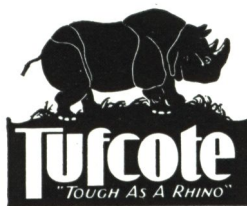
Note: This method of installation may be used in any case where Silvercote Insulation Board is shown on drawings as an interior finish, if a plaster interior is desired.

Tufcote REINFORCED WATERPROOF PAPERS

DESCRIPTION—Tufcote Reinforced Waterproof paper is made in two grades—Standard Tufcote and Special Treated Tufcote.

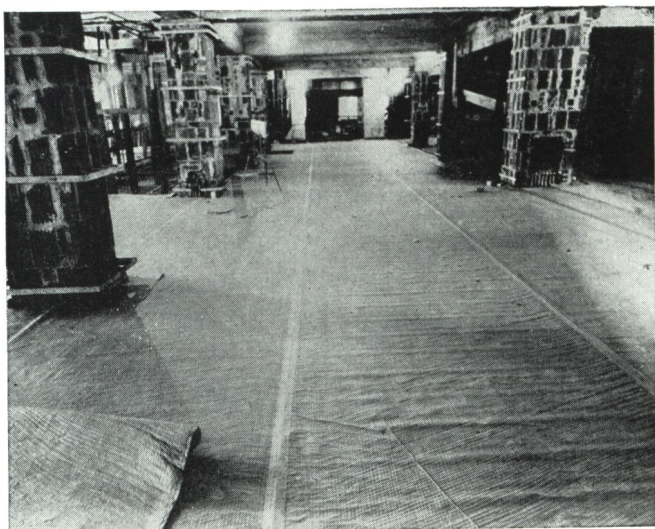
Standard Tufcote Reinforced Waterproof Paper is made from two sheets of heavy kraft paper combined with a generous quantity of odorless asphalt and having imbedded in the asphalt a strong, double reinforcement of jute webbing.

Special Treated Tufcote is similar to Standard Tufcote with the exception that both sides of each kraft liner are treated with a specially prepared asphaltum before duplexing to furnish, in the final product, an 8-ply building paper containing five films of asphalt, each film highly resistant to moisture, dry rot and fungus.

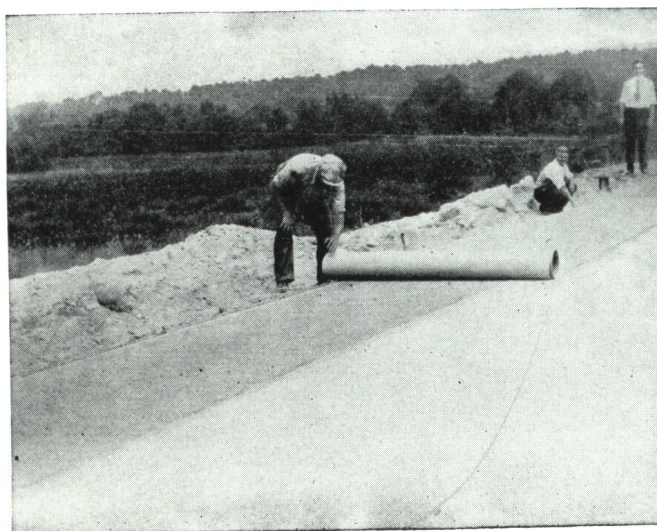


ADVANTAGES—Tufcote's resiliency and stretching qualities obtained from its newly perfected scientific materials and specialized construction make it particularly valuable for home construction. It will not shrink, split, tear away from nails—and meets the most extraordinary building strains and distortions. It offers protection more than adequate against moisture penetration, wind penetration, dust and vermin—factors vitally important to the architect.

FLEXIBILITY—Tufcote's flexibility and stretching qualities make it especially adaptable for use around corners and framing members. It can be creased to any angle without cracking or injury.

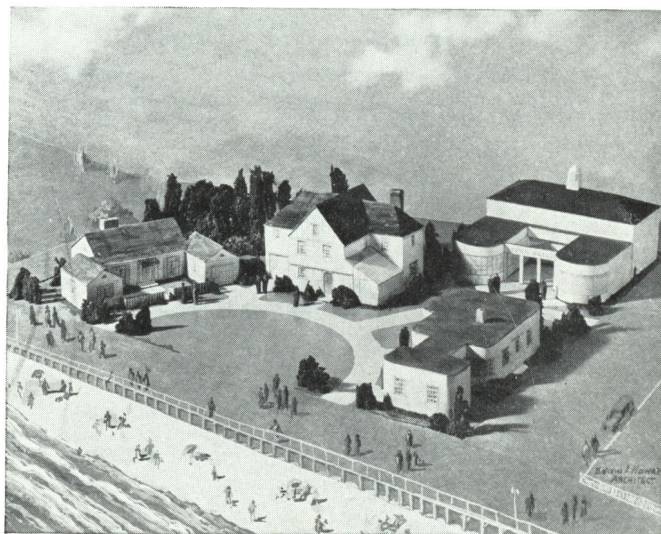


Illustrating the use of Tufcote During Construction of the Farmers National Bank Building. See Page 11



Tufcote Being Used for Protecting Concrete Paving in Rhode Island

Tufcote REINFORCED WATERPROOF PAPERS



Model American Village at Atlantic City, N. J.
Tufcote Brand of Building Paper was used

STRENGTH—The double reinforcement of interwoven jute webbing in Tufcote provides against possible damage by rough handling or strong winds.

RESISTANCE TO MOISTURE PENETRATION—One of the most important functions of a waterproof building paper is to resist moisture passage. Knowing that asphalt is an effective moisture barrier if properly used, Tufcote, through its specialized construction, has provided a uniformly thick coating of highest grade odorless asphalt.

WIND, VERMIN AND DUST PROTECTION—Tufcote's high quality asphalt core, protected by two heavy kraft liners and reinforced with strong jute webbing, affords maximum protection at all times against wind, vermin and dust penetration.

TESTIMONIALS—Architects who demand a high quality waterproof paper, specify Tufcote in all types of building construction; whether it is to be used for a small home or a large office building, Tufcote furnishes the required protection. The photograph found on opposite page of the Empire State Building is an excellent testimonial to the waterproofing characteristics of Tufcote. Thousands of dollars worth of Tufcote Reinforced Waterproof Paper was used in the construction of this famous building. The Model American Village, photograph on this page, used one of Tufcote's brand of building papers during its recent construction. There are many waterproof papers on the market but, in the construction of the World's largest and most important buildings, Tufcote's qualities are demanded.

Tufcote Specifications

EXTERIOR WALLS—All exterior sheathing shall be covered with a layer of Tufcote Special Treated building paper. The paper

shall be applied horizontally and lapped with at least four (4) inch weather laps. Nail securely with large head, galvanized nails. The Tufcote paper shall be carried over the studs, sills, heads and jambs and around all corners.

ROOFS—All wood roof decking shall be covered with Tufcote Special Treated building paper. Use weather laps not less than four (4) inches and nail securely with large head, galvanized roofing nails. The paper is to be carried over all hips and ridges and at all valleys it is to be carried up a distance not less than eighteen (18) inches on each side.

FLOORS—All sub-flooring is to receive a covering of Tufcote Special Treated building paper. It shall be applied at right angles to the direction of the finished flooring and is to be turned up at least four (4) inches under baseboards at all walls. Nail securely with large head, galvanized nails.

Protecting Concrete and Terrazzo

CONCRETE ROOFS, FLOORS, WALKS AND DRIVEWAYS—Immediately after the concrete has set sufficiently to be safely walked upon, cover completely with Tufcote. Lap all seams at least four (4) inches and seal with tape or waterproof adhesive in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation. Allow covering to be left on outside concrete work for at least ten (10) days and, on inside work, until completion of building.

PROTECTING TERRAZZO—After uniform thickness of sand cushion has been placed over concrete, cover with Tufcote, lapping all joints at least four (4) inches. Follow Terrazzo specifications after laying paper.

After terrazzo has been laid, cover with Tufcote for a period of six (6) days. Lap all Tufcote joints at least four (4) inches and seal with waterproof adhesive. After grinding, re-lay paper to protect terrazzo until completion of building.

Various Tufcote Papers

To enable the architect to specify either highest quality paper or less expensive paper, depending upon its use, the manufacturers of Tufcote make a complete line of Standard and Special Treated papers containing various degrees of reinforcement. A few of these products are listed below:

TUFCOTE No. 1 STANDARD—Two (2) sheets of No. 1 kraft combined with asphaltum and double reinforced with 1/2 in. mesh jute yarn. Weight—60 lbs. per thousand square feet.

TUFCOTE No. 1 SPECIAL TREATED—Similar to Tufcote No. 1 Standard, with the exception that both sides of each kraft liner are treated with a specially prepared asphaltum before combining. Weight—70 lbs. per thousand square feet.

TUFCOTE No. 3 STANDARD—Two (2) sheets of No. 1 kraft combined with asphaltum and double reinforced with 1" mesh jute yarn. Weight—56 lbs. per thousand square feet.

TUFCOTE No. 3 SPECIAL TREATED — Similar to Tufcote No. 3 Standard with the exception that both sides of each kraft liner are treated with a specially prepared asphaltum before combining. Weight—64 lbs. per thousand square feet.

TYTEWRAP 33-1 STANDARD — Two (2) sheets of No. 1 kraft combined with asphaltum and double reinforced with a diamond mesh jute yarn. Weight — 40 lbs. per thousand square feet.

TYTEWRAP 33-1 SPECIAL TREATED—Similar to Tytewrap 33-1 Standard with the exception that both sides of each kraft liner are treated with a specially prepared asphaltum before combining. Weight—56 lbs. per thousand square feet.

UPCO 30/30 STANDARD—Two (2) sheets of 30 lb. kraft combined with asphaltum. Weight—36 lbs. per thousand square feet.

UPCO 30/30 SPECIAL TREATED — Similar to Upco 30/30 Standard with the exception that both sides of each kraft liner are treated with a specially prepared asphaltum before combining. Weight—50 lbs per thousand square feet.

UPCO 25/25 STANDARD—Two (2) sheets of 25 lb. kraft combined with asphaltum. Weight—28 lbs. per thousand square feet.

60/60 BLACK & TAN—60 lb. asphalt saturated kraft sheet and 60 lb. standard kraft sheet combined with asphaltum. Weight —62 lbs. per thousand square feet.

UPCO 60 SATURATED — Single sheet of 60 lb. asphalt saturated kraft. Weight—29 lb. per thousand square feet.

TUFMAT STANDARD — Two (2) sheets of No. 1 kraft combined with two (2) layers of asphaltum and one (1) layer of 7 ounce burlap. Weight—106 lbs. per thousand square feet.

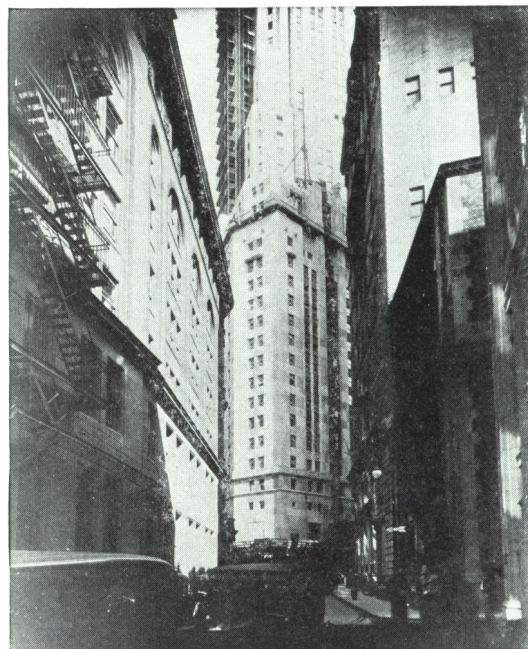
TUFMAT SPECIAL TREATED—Similar to Tufmat Standard with the exception that both sides of each kraft liner are treated with a specially prepared asphaltum before combining. Weight—120 lbs. per thousand square feet.

STANDARD ROLL SIZES—250 to 1800 sq. ft. in 36, 40, 48, 54, 60 and 72 in. widths. Special widths up to 98 in. available.



At Left: Tufcote used in construction of Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

At Right: Tufcote was used during construction of Farmers National Bank Building. See Page 9



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